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NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF PLAN

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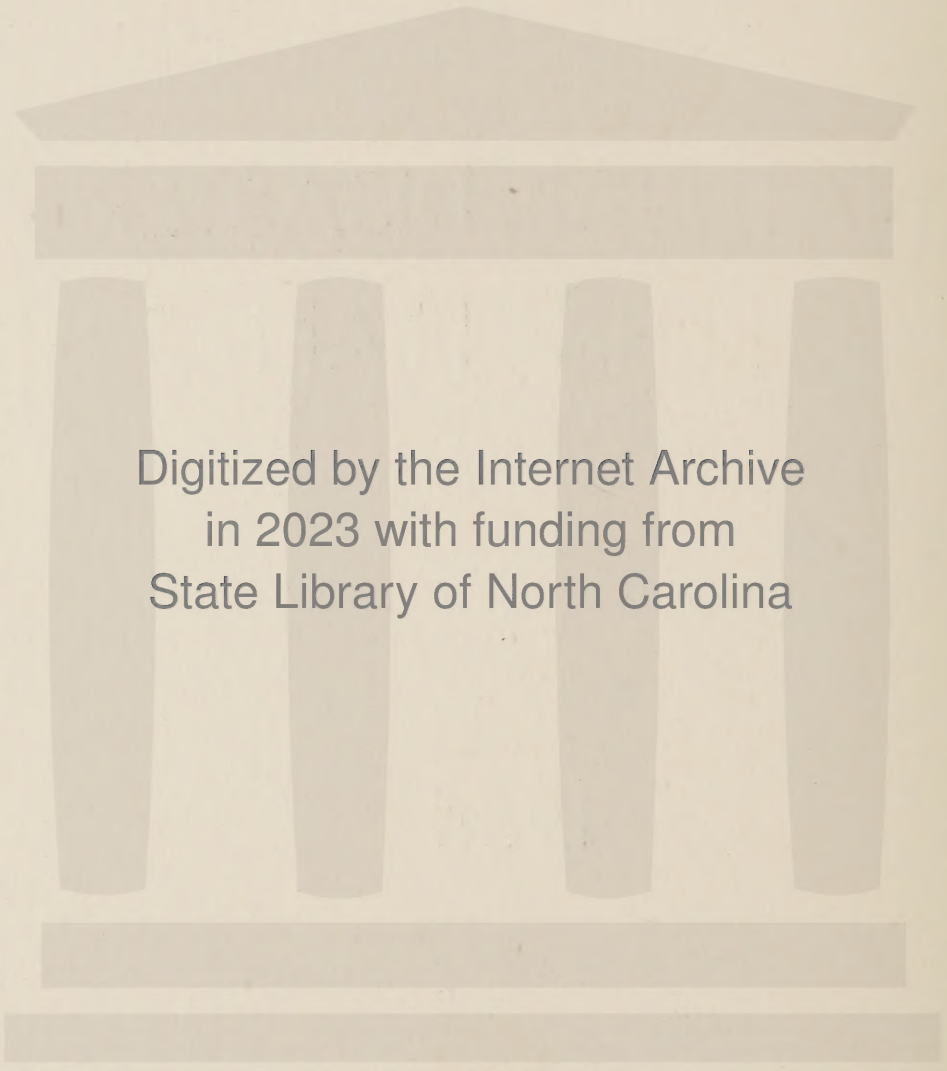

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF PLAN

LUTHER H. HODGES

Governor

EDWARD F. GRIFFIN

Director of Civil Defense

July, 1955

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Council Members

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State of North Carolina
Disaster Relief Plan

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Foreword

Never before has the State Government of North Carolina assumed the task of developing a comprehensive plan for employing every resource of the state in natural disaster relief.

Various individual agencies of Government at all levels and many private organizations—notably the American National Red Cross—have developed disaster relief plans and rendered excellent assistance. However, there has frequently been a missing ingredient or, at best, poor coordination of efforts.

Investigation shows that such confusion and overlapping resulted primarily from (1) lack of coordination: (2) poorly defined lines of responsibility; (3) lack of knowledge *before disaster strikes* of what may be expected from the various agencies.

This plan has been prepared with the assistance of State and Federal agencies and the American National Red Cross. This State has also sought the experience of other states in matters of disaster relief. We are especially indebted to the State of Florida. North Carolina has borrowed heavily from the Florida plan which is excellently prepared and is the product of much actual experience in coping with natural disasters.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RALEIGH

October, 15, 1955

To Whom It May Concern:

We all vividly recall Hurricane Hazel and the devastation and confusion resulting from her visit. We were not too well prepared to cope with the problem she brought us.

The Natural Disaster Relief Plan for North Carolina given herewith has been carefully prepared in an effort to save lives, reduce property damage and promptly restore order if a disaster caused by natural forces should strike our State.

It is transmitted to you with my official approval of its contents, and I commend it to those concerned for careful study. Keep it readily available; and, following its example, develop local plans for relieving natural disasters should they strike your community.

Sincerely,

Luther H. Hodges

LHH: jd

LUTHER H. HODGES
Governor

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purposes of this plan are several. They are listed below, each being specific in itself but nevertheless closely related and integrated with the others:

1. To define natural disasters and differentiate them from civil disturbances and enemy attack situations.

2. To provide the basis for a systematic approach by local, state and federal government to the problems created or aggravated by a natural disaster in North Carolina by identifying the responsibilities, policies, functions, operational procedures and working relationships of these levels of government. A part of the systematic approach will be the establishment of the sequence of action for and between the respective levels of government.

3. To identify the responsibilities, policies, functions and operational procedures of the American Red Cross at the chapter and national organization levels and provide for the coordination of Red Cross activities with those of government at the state level. In addition, reference will be made to the coordination of Red Cross with local and Federal Government.

4. To detail the procedures of government at all levels in relation to the activation of Public Law 875 and the Federal assistance provided thereby.

5. To provide a guide and example to cities and counties (government and Red Cross) toward the development of local preparedness plans which can be coordinated with the state plan.

6. To eliminate duplication of effort or services and thereby reduce the inherent confusion and chaos when disaster strikes.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

This section of the plan is devoted to statements of the broad and basic principles established as the foundation for action through the plan. These principles do not change or alter in any way the specific policies, functions or procedures of the various departments, agencies and groups concerned. Rather they are intended to provide the framework for specific action.

It also provides certain broad definitions necessary to delimit the fields of activity and clarify relationship between levels of government, agencies and private organizations.

1. This plan deals only with natural disasters and the problems created or aggravated thereby. It is not concerned with situations caused or created by enemy action (military disaster) or with civil disturbances.

2. Natural disasters listed in GS166, as amended, are "fire, flood, earthquake, windstorm or explosion." However, Section 12 of the act, discussing the use of all State's resources, has been amended to read: "This authority shall extend to all disasters—," without limitation. To be a disaster, such an occurrence must reach or threaten to reach calamitous proportions affecting many people.

3. This plan is concerned with disasters which occur suddenly, and not with so-called "creeping" disasters such as drought, a receding coast line, an alteration in the course of a river, or a declining water table.

4. Civil Disturbances are not provided for through this plan. Civil disturbances are created by unrest or tension which take the form of demonstrations of riots. They are situations arising from acts of violence or disorders and which are prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order. Appropriate laws provide the method for handling such situations.

5. In North Carolina, the State Director of Civil Defense shall also be the State Disaster Coordinator. He will serve to coordinate the activities of all state departments in time of disaster and will work with representatives of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the American Red Cross to correlate the activities of the state departments, federal agencies and the American Red Cross. The Federal Civil Defense Administration is established by Presidential Executive Order as the agency responsible for coordinating federal activity in natural disasters. The State Disaster Coordinator's Office is the point of contact for local government officials seeking state government assistance. That office is also the clearing point for action by state departments. In emergencies, it is expected that all groups will take action as the situation demands and at a later time advise the Coordinator of that action. This provides for meeting emergencies in the most expeditious and practical manner.

6. It is desirable that this plan be reviewed annually, however, suggesitons for changes or revisions may be submitted to the State Disaster Coordinator by any agency involved at any time. Appropriate action relative to such suggestions will be at his discretion.

7. This plan constitutes advance arrangements to safe-guard the citizens of the state, their health, property and to promote stability in the event of disaster.

8. It takes full recognition of the basic principle that self-help by individuals, families and communities, along with volunteered assistance, are primary and necessary in any disaster situation.

9. Although a disaster situation may necessitate simultaneous action by local, state and federal levels, it is the responsibility of the individual and his local government to utilize their own resources before asking assistance from the next level.

10. While this plan provides for a calamity of great magnitude covering a large part of or all of the state, it is equally applicable to a disaster of lesser size. Separate parts or segments of the plan may be activated as required.

11. The plan calls for utilization of the resources (both civil and military) of the state in conjunction with Federal Assistance and the American Red Cross which is recognized as the official agency for services to disaster affected individuals and families.

12. Government at all levels and the American Red Cross are independent of each other with separate and distinct functions. Each is solely responsible for its own financial commitments. They will work in close harmony with each other to meet the human needs resulting from a disaster.

SECTION 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

This section is devoted to broad or generalized statements of responsibilities. These provide a background against which the specific programs of the government units and organized groups operate. Duplication of effort is eliminated or minimized by delineation of responsibilities. Working relations are simplified as each group knows what to expect from the others. At the same time, the concept of chronological order of action is established by understanding the limits to which each level from individual to federal government is expected to go. Sequential action, based on specified responsibilities will aid the orderliness of action at the time of disaster.

A. OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY

Each American citizen has two areas of responsibilty. One is to himself whereby he provides for his basic needs so as not to be a burden or a matter of concern to others; the other is to the groups with whom he lives and with whom he forms a union of common good—his family, the neighborhood, the community, the state and country.

Consistent with the first, each person must, to the best of his ability, anticipate disaster emergencies and what he will do. He must be alert to all available official warnings, take precautions to protect his property, set aside means to meet basic needs and take such training as will provide him with skills or knowledge to take care of himself.

As a member of a group, whether it be the family or other organized group, each person must help by acceptance of the group's responsibility, participation in plans, acceptance of specific tasks as art of carrying out the program, and promotion of coordinated action by all groups. From the simplest kind of organized effort by individuals who are willing to share of themselves, comes the center structure of sound action in disaster emergencies.

B. LOCAL COMMUNITY *(City and County)*

For purposes of this plan, the city and county are regarded as the local community. Civil government in these divisions is regarded as having principle responsibility for maintaining law and order and for providing the leadership for maximum utilization of local resources. Such leadership recognizes the abilities, skills and authorities not only of locally organized groups but also local segments of national organizations. Through this

recognition, the separateness yet close relationship of government and private organizations is distinguished.

Government responsibility begins at the local level and in the time of disaster is, in general, the same as in normal times — the protection of life and property and maintenance of law and order. Disasters do not change the legal responsibilities of government but rather increase the need for meeting them promptly and adequately under emergency conditions.

More specifically, local government responsibility includes:

(1) Protection of life and property
(2) Warning
(3) Rescue
(4) Evacuation
(5) Maintenance of law and order
(6) Administration of welfare laws
(7) Fire protection
(8) Public health
(9) Maintenance of public institutions
(10) Removal of debris from public property
(11) Maintenance and repair of all public property
(12) Salvage of unclaimed property
(13) Inspection and designation of safe areas and buildings
(14) Survey of public losses

The effectiveness of local community action in natural disasters is dependent, in a large measure, upon the development of plans to coordinate the use of local resources. Principle city and county officials, in conjunction with local Red Cross chapters, are responsible for the drafting of such plans. These are to include the procedures for requesting assistance from the next higher levels. The size of the community does not change the responsibility for organizing and action, rather it imposes a challenge on the smaller communities to utilize their own skills and resources in the most effective ways.

In view of possible overlapping between city and county governments, it is urged that unified and coordinated action be planned. The principle officials of each government are charged by public interest with the establishment of efficient joint plans. Red Cross chapters are usually organized on a county-wide basis but variations which occur should not lead to improper coordination with city and/or county government. Local government should appoint a coordinator for government activity. The coordinator could be a single individual serving both city and county, or one for each. In the latter instance, close working relations must be effected. The coordinator may be one of the principle elected officials or an appointee. In view of the nature of Civil Defense activity it is logical that the Civil Defense Director be given this duty. He would, of course, report to the heads of local government. Whoever the coordinator may be, he must join with the Disaster Chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter to effect closely coordinated action between Red Cross and local government. Specifically, the duties of the Local Disaster Coordinator should also include:

1. Acting for the head or heads of local government in effecting coordinated action by the divisions or units of local government.
2. Providing regular reports to the heads of local government so that he or they will be fully informed of the situation.
3. Providing regular reports to the State Disaster Coordinator as to the local situation and making recommendations for action from the state level. Serving as a channel for requesting aid from state levels.
4. Furnishing information regarding disaster preparedness planning to people of the local community.
5. Providing appropriate liaison and, therefore, a means to coordinating action with state and federal agency units located locally.
6. Being prepared to join with other local communities for mutual aid activity.

C. STATE GOVERNMENT

The next level of government concerned is the state, which is responsible to the people in the same way as local government. In addition, state government must supplement the efforts of local government and also provide the channel for securing help from the Federal level for meeting governmental responsibilities. To these ends the State Disaster Coordinator was appointed and this plan prepared. In North Carolina, the State Director of Civil Defense is the State Disaster Coordinator.

Meeting these responsibilities requires cooperation and coordination of all state departments and agencies which have resources for disaster situations. The use of these resources is controlled by statute and policy of the individual departments and/or agencies. It is not the intent or authority of the State Coordinator to over-ride the established program of the departments or agencies, rather to provide a means for their orderly use in given situations. Specifically, the responsibilities of the State Disaster Coordinator include:

1. Developing appropriate plans for coordinating the efforts of all state departments and agencies in disasters.
2. Acting for the Governor of the State in effecting coordinated action by all sections or units of state government.
3. Providing regular reports to the Governor and the principle state officials so that they will be fully informed of the situation.
4. Serving as advisor to the Governor in his effort to secure federal assistance and providing liaison for state government to the Federal Civil Defense Administration in the securing of federal assistance.
5. Providing liaison for state government to the American National Red Cross and working with that organization in establishing sound plans for coordinated action.
6. Providing liaison in matters of mutual aid with other states.
7. Maintaining contact with local government in time of disasters so as to make state assistance available as local resources are proven to be insufficient or inadequate.

Services and resources available from each state department or agency are found in Annex I. In general however, each state department agency is responsible for:

1. Preparing adequate plans for action in disasters.
2. Providing continuous liaison to the State Disaster Coordinator so that there will be a free flow of information necessary to this proper function and coordination.
3. Maintaining normal program activity but at the same time making all possible assistance available in the disaster emergency when so requested by the State Disaster Coordinator.
4. Providing a full final report of its disaster activities to the State Disaster Coordinator for transmittal to the Governor and/or other principle state officials.

D. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federal Government assistance in natural disasters is provided only as a supplement to the efforts and resources of local communities and states, to meet their responsibilities in such disasters. The authority of Federal Government agencies to provide such assistance is contained in Public Law 875, as amended, in the statutory authority of the various agencies, and in their existing policies and practices. Executive Order No. 10427 stipulates that Federal assistance is to be coordinated by the Federal Civil Defense Administration acting on behalf of the President of the United States.

Public Law 875 as amended, provides for Federal assistance in those natural disasters which the President regards as "major disasters", because in his opinion, state and local resources are, or will be, insufficient to meet the problems created by the disaster. The provisions of the law are involved only upon the President's declaration that such a "major disaster" has or is about to occur. The usual programs of several federal agencies provide for emergency action by these agencies without relation to Public Law 875. In either instance, the Federal Civil Defense Administration serves as a coordinating body.

Federal assistance must be requested by local and state governments. "Operational Procedures, Federal Government" in Section 3 outline the procedure. Services offered by various Federal Agences are found in Annex II.

Federal assistance is not a substitute for or replacement of activities of the American National Red Cross and further, no federal funds authorized under Public Law 875 will be used to reimburse states or political sub-divisions for expenditures made within the area of Red Cross responsibility. Federal agencies may assist Red Cross, on its request, in carrying out its responsibilities. Prior to enactment of Public Law 875 the American National Red Cross has established working understandings with many federal agencies for mutual cooperation in time of disaster. Nothing in the act invalidates or changes those understandings.

E. THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

In general, the responsibility of the American National Red Cross is to assist families and individuals in meeting disaster-caused emergency and rehabilitative needs which they cannot meet from their own resources.

The Red Cross has both an official and moral mandate that it has neither the power nor the right to surrender. Its responsibilities are placed upon

it by the federal government and the general expectation of the American people. The broad foundation upon which the Red Cross therefore rests is such that it provides a channel for the generosity and humanitarian impulses of the entire population. Red Cross seeks and welcomes cooperation with governmental agencies. At the same time, it places the Red Cross in a unique position in this field of social effort. Red Cross and government are independent of each other, each being responsible for its own financial commitments.

Emergency Phase

In the immediate emergency period, Red Cross undertakes to provide the essentials of food, clothing, shelter, and supplemental medical aid to disaster sufferers. In addition, in the emergency phase, Red Cross may assist government in specified fields which include warning, rescue and voluntary evacuation. Certain other emergency services are also provided such as survey of damage, transportation of disaster victims and their household goods, transportation of supplies and equipment, communication and welfare inquiries. Red Cross encourages all groups who can assist in these fields to join with it in the interest of total community planning.

Rehabilitative Phase

In the rehabilitative phase, Red Cross assists individuals and families by meeting basic needs which the individual and families cannot provide through their own resources. This includes basic maintenance, repair or rebuilding of homes, provision of household furnishings, medical and nursing care and occupational supplies and equipment.

The chapter, with its volunteers, is the medium through which Red Cross is organized locally to meet the needs in a disaster. The National organization of Red Cross is responsible for advising and guiding chapters in their activities and for supplementing their efforts to meet Red Cross responsibility. This supplementation may include such funds, supplies and trained personnel as are necessary to cope with the situation. The local chapter is charged with the formation of a volunteer disaster preparedness committee to meet Red Cross responsibility. The chairman of that committee heads its activities, reporting to the Chapter Chairman. Additional duties of the Disaster Chairman include:

Red Cross Disaster Chairman

1. Developing of adequate plans by the committee.
2. Providing training to the various committee members.
3. Establishing liaison to local government and for joining with the heads of or coordinator of local government activities in the formation of coordinated plans.
4. Reporting disasters and related chapter activity to the area office of the National organization.
5. Making readily available the channels for the generosity of the general public.

See Operational Procedures - Section 3.

Table Showing General Responsibilities

Governmental Responsibility

(To all persons within its jurisdiction, financed by government)

A. Protection of persons and property:
   1. Warning of impending danger
   2. Enforced evacuation
   3. Rescue and first aid
   4. Maintenance of law and order
   5. Fire precautions and protection
   6. Designation of, control and removal of hazard to protect life and health.
   7. Public health and sanitation:
      a. Supervision and inspection of water supply
      b. Biologicals
      c. Control of communicable diseases
      d. Supervision and inspection
   8. Mortuary Services (Coroner's duties)
   9. Traffic control

B. Provision of usual services:
   1. Welfare and health
   2. Public institutions
   3. Public transportation
   4. Public communication
   5. Removal of debris from public property
   6. Salvage of unclaimed property
   7. Inspection of buildings for safety

C. Restoration of public property such as:
   1. Public buildings
   2. Sewage systems
   3. Water systems
   4. Streets and highways
   5. Other public projects

Red Cross Responsibility

(To disaster affected persons, financed by Red Cross)

A. Provision of emergency necessities:
   1. Supplementary medical, nursing, & hospital care
   2. Food
   3. Shelter
   4. Clothing

B. Provision of emergency services:
   1. Transportation of disaster victims
   2. Transportation of supplies and equipment
   3. Communications facilities
   4. Welfare inquiries
   5. Survey of family needs
   6. Transportation and storage of household goods

C. Rehabilitation of families, including:
   1. Temporary maintenance
   2. Medical, nursing and hospital care
   3. Repairing or rebuilding of homes
   4. Household furnishings
   5. Agricultural and other occupational assistance
   6. Advisory services to individuals and families

D. Maintenance of appropriate records

E. Assistance to Government in:
   1. Warning
   2. Voluntary evacuation
   3. Rescue

SECTION 3

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

General

As indicated in the following statements, local government operating in conjunction with local Red Cross chapters has the first responsibility in disaster situations. When local government officials find that the disaster is of such magnitude that they cannot carry out governmental responsibilities they may appeal to the State Director of Civil Defense for State aid. Red Cross chapters will seek assistance to meet Red Cross responsibilities by contacting the Southeastern Area Office of the Red Cross.

When the state government finds that it needs assistance in meeting its responsibilities, the Governor may request help from the Federal Government.

It is imperative that all understand:

1. The capabilities and limitations of State and Federal agencies in their efforts to assist.
2. That adherence to the plan, the regulations and channels of communications, will expedite rather than delay procedures. Deviation therefrom leads to confusion.
3. That State and Federal agencies furnishing assistance in disaster situations do not lose their identity, and are required to carry out their normal functions. Instructions pertaining to disaster situations take the form of an assignment of mission.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Local Government

A. GENERAL

1. The preparation and execution of disaster plans for counties and municipalities are a responsibility of local government. The State urges that this be done, normally through local Red Cross and Civil Defense organizations. The State stands ready to assist in such preparations, but cannot, under law, require that this be done.

B. DETAILS

1. Plans will vary among communities, but certain principles should be adhered to by all. In addition to those general responsibilities referred

to in Section B, the local Disaster Coordinator should include these minimum things to avoid delay and duplication when disaster strikes:

a. Contact Red Cross and, if at all possible, set up joint operations headquarters with Red Cross. If you have difficulty in contacting the local Red Cross Chapter and need assistance, call State Civil Defense in Raleigh (see paragraph c, below).
b. Begin organizing the efforts at assistance which have already started.
c. Take stock of the situation, see if you need more aid, and if needed, request this from your local Red Cross and from State Civil Defense in Raleigh. The Civil Defense phone number is 4-4334. If you do not receive an answer call the State Highway Patrol Radio Station in Raleigh, Telephone 4-3457. Ask the dispatcher to contact a member of the State Civil Defense staff.
d. If you do not have a communications assistant, appoint some qualified person to this job. Have him contact State Civil Defense if he needs assistance. His job will be to organize communications locally and to establish contact with the outside, using every means available. See also COMMUNICATIONS in this section.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

State Government

A. GENERAL

1. Most natural disasters are not as large as military disasters. It is not contemplated that the Civil Defense Mobile Support Regiments will be used in natural disasters unless the same is of unusual magnitude. On the contrary, State Civil Defense will act as the clearing house for calls for aid, will dispatch this aid to Red Cross or local government by notifying Department heads and will provide these heads with any supplies or services outside their own ability to furnish. These agencies will then function individually instead of as a Public Works - Medical & Welfare team as set up in the Mobile Support organization for military disasters.

B. STATE DEPARTMENTS

1. When disaster strikes or appears imminent the State Director of Civil Defense shall alert necessary state agencies, informing them of the possible need for their services and stating the probable mission to be assigned them.

2. If the local government affected or the Red Cross appeals for aid, or if it becomes apparent that aid is needed, such portions of the state's resources as are needed will be employed in disaster relief. This aid will be supplied either to Red Cross or to the local government as becomes its function in disasters.

3. When alerted for disaster service, State Department heads will then alert their organizations in accordance with prepared departmental plans. They will also insure that their departments keep in touch with the State Civil Defense Director for the duration of his need for their services.

4. If necessary, the State Director will set up a scene-of-disaster headquarters staffing it with appropriate state departmental personnel. The

purpose of such a headquarters would be to accomplish more effective direction and coordination of State efforts. This local headquarters will maintain contact with the Director in Raleigh.

C. TRANSPORTATION

1. Transportation services are not a normal function of the State or local governments. In event the State is called upon for transportation needs in excess of its limited resources, the State Director of Civil Defense will refer these needs to his staff member responsible for this service who will call on private transportation agencies.

2. Plans have been developed by the Utilities Commission and the State Civil Defense Agency for accomplishing this smoothly and quickly.

D. MEDICAL SERVICE

1. Additional doctors, nurses, first aid teams, medical supplies and emergency hospitals will be provided for by the Emergency Medical Committee appointed by the President of the Medical Society of North Carolina. The local Red Cross representative should contact the State Civil Defense office which will arrange for this additional aid.

E. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Where normal communications facilities remain after a disaster, these will be used. Where additional or substitute facilities are needed, the State Civil Defense Agency will assist in setting-up additional channels, utilizing radio.

2. Don't call on the Highway Patrol until all other possibilities have been tried. The Patrol radio system is heavily taxed under normal conditions. In disasters, regular police traffic will increase. Additional radio traffic is frequently too great to handle and may not go through.

3. Civil Defense has worked out arrangements to utilize the following means for emergency communications:

Radio Amateurs
Civil Air Patrol
The State Forestry Radio Net

4. At the disaster scene, one or all of the above systems will have a representative at or near the Red Cross field headquarters. These representatives will be instructed to contact the local communications assistant upon arrival.

5. When all the above-named facilities are available, they will be used as follows:

a. **Radio Amateurs** will operate a State net, connecting the Governor (through Civil Defense) with the disaster scene. This will be the State Command net.
b. **Radio Amateurs** will set up nets to serve local needs and to disseminate messages as released by Red Cross.
c. **Civil Air Patrol** will serve Red Cross and keep them in contact with the State Civil Defense office and other Red Cross offices.
d. **The State Forestry Net** will first assist in any fire control measures

and then serve Health personnel and Highway Commission personnel in coordinating and controlling disaster operations.

6. In the absence of any one or more of the above facilities, priority of services and messages shall be assigned by the communications representative of the local Disaster Coordinator.

7. Messages will be classified in order of importance as follows:

URGENT (U) Involving the immediate saving of human life.

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY (OP) Involving the immediate saving of valuable property.

PRIORITY (P) Involving medical supplies, health measures, tools, instruments, equipment and other supplies, which are badly needed but which are not immediately necessary to save life or valuable property. Death notices.

ROUTINE (R) Involving the whereabouts or condition of persons, requests for information, and other matters which can wait for more important messages.

8. *Telephone Numbers*

State Civil Defense Office, Jefferson and Dale Streets, Raleigh, N. C. 4-4334.

If you do not receive an answer, call the State Highway Patrol Radio station, Raleigh, N. C. 4-3457. Ask the radio dispatcher to contact a member of the State Civil Defense staff.

Red Cross Area Office, Atlanta, Ga.:

F. CIVIL AIR PATROL

1. The Civil Air Patrol will render assistance to the State Civil Defense Agency in the following ways, as agreed between the two organizations on June 1, 1955:

a. Make its communications system available.
b. Provide men and equipment for light rescue.
c. Provide one field hospital at the request of Red Cross.
d. Provide mass feeding facilities at the request of Red Cross.
e. Provide aerial observation.
f. Provide courier service.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Federal Government

When federal assistance is needed the State Director of Civil Defense will inform the Governor who will appeal to the proper federal agency for necessary aid.

Local Disaster coordinators who feel a need for federal aid should direct their appeals to the State Director of Civil Defense.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

American National Red Cross

This statement of procedures by the American National Red Cross gives the principle steps taken when disaster strikes at the local area, (regional) and national headquarters levels in both the immediate emergency and

rehabilitative phases. Specific details are omitted in the interest of brevity and action is described by beginning at the local level. The chapter is the basic medium through which Red Cross is organized to meet disasters. Frequently, because of methods of communication and varied sources of information, there will be action on the area and national headquarters levels, simultaneously with that in the chapter.

The action described below is in addition to pre-disaster preparedness work which facilitates and makes possible the actions indicated. In their preparedness work each committee will have reviewed its responsibilities, evaluated hazards, analyzed community resources and made arrangements for their use.

1. The chapter headquarters office may be notified of the occurrence or impending occurrence of a disaster in various ways, i.e., its own preparedness committee members, fire department, police and sheriff's office, weather bureau, etc. In any event, the information is given to the Disaster Chairman.

2. The Disaster Committee Chairman immediately alerts the sub-committees and proceeds to the agreed upon headquarters. He will establish immediate liaison with the responsible representative of local government and maintain that contact for coordination purposes.

3. The functions of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee are listed below. Their action in addition to providing coverage and coordination at the headquarters includes:

a. *Survey* - Immediately making an "in the field" evaluation of the effects of the disaster. This is reported to the Disaster Chairman at local headquarters.

b. *Warning, Rescue and Evacuation* - Assisting local government units as needed by putting into action local Red Cross volunteer resources of personnel and material. Disseminating official warning information and providing voluntary rescue and evacuation.

c. *Food, Shelter, Clothing* - Providing the basic essentials on a mass basis to disaster sufferers. Opening and staffing such installations or centers as the situation requires. Keeping close contact with the survey and evacuation groups to maintain a level of operation consistent with the need.

d. *Medical and Nursing*—Providing supplementary assistance to local medical facilities, thus immediate review and evaluation of the situation is required. Providing medical and nursing care is needed in shelters and emergency medical stations. Providing such additional supplies as situation demands either through local purchase or contact with the Area Office.

e. *Transportation and Communication*—Providing the means of meeting the transportation and comunication needs of all Red Cross subcommittees by mobilizing the necessary local equipment and personnel.

f. *Family Service*—(1) Providing services to individuals and families including emergency assistance and taking applications for rehabilitation. (2) Providing information service at the disaster headquarters. (3) Providing the system for handling welfare inquiries received by radio, phone, telegraph, etc.

g. *Public Information*—Immediately establishing contact with radio, press, and TV outlets to maintain a flow of public information to disaster victims, the public at large, in order to interpret the job of Red Cross in the emergency and rehabilitation phases.

h. *Fund Raising*—Determining the most effective means of immediately opening channels for contributions by general public. Coordinating local fund appeal with national organization fund raising efforts. Immediate clearance with the Southeastern Area Office is required. Making appropriate releases through the Public Information Committee.

4. The Disaster Chairman will immediately advise the Southeastern Area Office of the occurrence of the disaster and maintain contact to give full appraisal of the situation and relief activities.

5. The Southeastern Area Office Disaster Service will give such advice and counsel to the chapter as needed relative to supplies and personnel.

6. The Area Office Disaster Service, on 24 hour duty, will mobilize personnel to staff the headquarters office. Action will be initiated simultaneously to move field staff to the disaster scene to assist the chapter. Supplies will be moved as needed.

7. Liaison is affected by the Area Office with the State Disaster Coordinator by the assignment of a staff member to the State Disaster Coordinator's office. Joint activity is initiated to have the Governor issue the appropriate proclamation supporting the Red Cross fund effort. (See attached sample—Annex III, Part 5)

8. The Area Office notifies the National Headquarters of the disaster situation and maintains a consistant flow of information to that office. Assistance from other areas or National Headquarters is secured through this contact. Provides information as requested to members of Congress and maintains liaison with federal agencies including FCDA. Appropriate releases are made to press, radio and TV outlets in Atlanta and/or in Washington.

9. Contact is made by Area Office Disaster Service with the Federal Civil Defense Administration Regional Office and other federal agency regional offices as indicated by prior agreements. These may include among others, Third Army, U. S. Public Health Service, Small Business Administration, Federal Housing Administration and Department of Agriculture, depending on the situation. Assistance to Red Cross or sharing of information will be effected as the need is indicated by the Area Office.

10. The type of administrative system to be used in managing the total Red Cross activities is determined by the Area Office and National Headquarters. Initial allotments of funds may be made.

11. Rehabilitation action for individuals and families will be initiated as soon as possible in the disaster area, by staff from chapter and/or national organization.

12. Regular reports to appropriate local, state and federal government officials will be made throughout the operation. The general public will be kept fully informed as to expenditures and progress of relief activities by public releases.

13. Red Cross disaster offices will be closed as the situation dictates. Because of the nature of rehabilitation work the Red Cross will be functioning in the situation for a longer period than most other agencies.

Basic Policies of the American National Red Cross in Disaster Relief

The following basic policies of the American National Red Cross are its guides in disaster relief:

1. Disaster-caused need and not loss is the basis upon which assistance to Disaster sufferers is given. Disaster relief to victims is extended only as necessary to supplement the actual and potential resources of the families and individuals affected. Relief is given on an individual or family basis. Mass relief is extended during the emergency period but is terminated at the earliest possible date. Rehabilitation aid, determined through case work processes, is given on the basis of individual or family needs.

2. The Red Cross does not make loans to families or individuals having needs as a result of a disaster; its assistance is an outright gift from the American people, with no obligation to repay on the part of the recipient.

3. In the conduct of disaster relief services, the Red Cross represents all of the people of the United States of America and extends aid without regard to racial, religious, political or other affiliation.

4. In meeting disaster-caused needs, the Red Cross is not restricted by any rigid categories of relief but extends its assistance in the form that will most directly contribute to the rehabilitation of victims.

5. Administrative responsibility and financial control are inseparable. In assuming responsibility for relief, therefore, the Red Cross requires that all funds utilized by it in extending relief shall be expended in accordance with its established policies. Disaster funds are considered trust funds and may be used only for the relief or prevention of distress created or aggravated by disaster.

6. When the need created by a disaster can be adequately met by the application of local resources, the appropriate Red Cross chapter is expected to assume responsibility for extending relief. However, in disaster situations creating needs beyond local resources, the national organization will assume responsibility and provide necessary additional resources.

7. The Red Cross endeavors to avoid all duplication of the work of the other agencies and in the discharge of its obligations recognized the responsibilities of government in disasters. The Red Cross does not assume responsibility for governmental functions but supports the work of government authorities in alleviating the distress resulting from disasters. The Red Cross has established cooperative understandings and agreements with other agencies, governmental and non-governmental, with regard to the services, to be rendered to persons in need as a result of disaster.

8. It is the policy of the Red Cross in conducting a disaster relief operation always to avail itself of the services of volunteers and to mobilize and utilize fully local resources. The Red Cross never confiscates supplies or commandeers services.

9. Situations created by economic maladjustments, including the usual hazards of industry and agriculture, are not considered to be within the responsibility of the Red Cross for disaster preparedness and relief. However, where there is suffering and want from any cause and fundamental human needs are not being met, Red Cross chapters may participate in community action in extending relief.

10. The Red Cross does not directly assist commercial or industrial concerns, nor does it directly aid educational, charitable or religious organizations, since these are supported from public funds or themselves seek contributions for their work.

11. Insofar, as is feasible, all relief expenditures made by the Red Cross are kept in the normal channels of trade in affected areas.

12. Individual awards and case records are kept confidental.

Working Relationship Between the State of North Carolina and the American National Red Cross

1. In the matter of cooperation, the State of North Carolina accepts as binding between itself and the Red Cross the "Statement of Understanding between the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the American National Red Cross Relating to Disaster Operations Under Executive Order 10427 and Public Law 875," dated February 6, 1953, and Supplements 1, 2, 3 and 4, dated March 20, 1953; April 1, 1953; August 10, 1953; and November 19, 1953, respectively. These statements are published by FCDA as Advisory Bulletin 138, February 11, 1953; Advisory Bulletin 138, Supplement No. 1, September 8, 1953 and Advisory Bulletin No. 138, Supplement No. 2, December 22, 1953.

THE ESSENCE OF THE AGREEMENT IS THIS: The State (through Civil Defense) assists Red Cross is a **natural** disaster; Red Cross assists Civil Defense in a **military** disaster.

2. Red Cross will establish liaison with the State Director of Civil Defense during a disaster in which Red Cross participates. This liaison will be in person and continuing throughout the disaster unless terminated sooner by mutual agreement.

3. Except for on-the-scene direction, Red Cross will locate any such state-level liaison in the State Civil Defense Control Center, provided that comunications and other facilities are equivalent to any other location which Red Cross might choose.

ANNEX I

Services and Resources Available from State Agencies For Disaster Relief

1. THE STATE CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY

The Director of Civil Defense for North Carolina is charged by law to act as the Governor's agent, coordinating any and all agencies of the State Government in preparing for and rendering aid in a disaster.

He has, in addition, effected agreements with certain private agencies within the State whose services and resources would be needed in disaster relief. Among these are the Medical Profession, Radio Amateurs, and the Civil Air Patrol.

The State Civil Defence Agency is the point of contact between the state Government and the Federal Civil Defense Administration for obtaining federal assistance.

By contacting the State Civil Defense office when a disaster is beyond local control, all the other resources set forth below will be brought in, as needed.

2. THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Upon receipt of competent orders from the Governor of this State, the Adjutant General shall order into State Service troops as specified and their equipment to perform the following missions within their capabilities:

a. Assist in law enforcement.
b. Provide land and air transportation.
c. Provide limited emergency communication.
d. Provide mass feeding facilities.
e. Install emergency field sanitary facilities.

3. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Attorney General will:

a. Advise the Governor and his representatives on legal matters arising out of a disaster.
b. Assist in the preparation of contracts and agreements by which the State can administer disaster relief.

c. Bring such legal action as is necessary to facilitate disaster relief operations.

4. THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The functions of State and local health departments in event of natural disaster are practically identical with those of normal routine influenced by the additional emergency requirements incident to and imposed by the type and extent of the particular catastrophe. They may be briefly outlined as follows:

a. Inspection of water supplies and recommendations for the emergency treatment of existing supplies and the treatment of emergency supplies when necessary.
b. Sanitation inspection of food, food handlers, transport and storage, facilities and equipment, including the supplies used and service rendered in emergency kitchens.
c. Maintenance or restoration of sanitation standards for disposal of sewage and garbage and other waste.
d. Provision of regulations and inspection function to maintain sanitation in emergency shelters and housing.
e. Control of disease vectors.
f. Maintenance of routine medical inspection of emergency shelters for the detection of communicable disease and constant vigilance in the community for early evidence of such that proper isolation and quarantine measures may be effected.
g. Installation of immunization facilities as indicated.
h. Provision of consultation in nutrition for mass feeding facilities.
i. In event of mass casualties (advice and assistance in identification of the dead and advisory and inspection function in their appropriate disposal.
j. Initiation and supervision of such other measures of sanitation and public health significance as may be necessary and proper.

5. THE STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The State Bureau shall assist the State Attorney General, all law enforcement agencies, and such welfare, public health and mortuary services as are engaged in disaster operations, as follows:

a. When requested, to investigate law violations or suspected law violations.
b. To assist in locating and identifying persons.
c. To make and keep on file necessary personal identification records.
d. To cooperate with the State Director of Civil Defense in any other similar assignments which he requests in connection with disaster operations.

6. THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Welfare and the county departments of public welfare shall provide the following types of assistance:

a. Continue to meet the needs of public assistance applicants and clients, including additional assistance to those whose needs are increased due to the disaster.

b. In cooperation with other agencies, public and voluntary, secure food, clothing and shelter and distribute same on the basis of need.
c. Supply casework services as needs indicate to clients and others affected by the disaster.
d. Dispense such emergency funds and/or orders as are authorized to welfare agencies by Federal, State, or local governments for the relief of all persons in need as a result of the disaster.
e. On request of the American Red Cross, make personnel available on a loan basis to that extent possible.

7. STATE HIGHWAY & PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION

a. Inspect, repair, and maintain highways and bridges.
b. Assist local authorities with available personnel and equipment for emergency repair of streets and bridges.
c. Furnish highway information regarding routes for transportation.
d. Be responsible for barricading highways leading into the affected area to prevent traffic congestion, to discourage sightseeing, and to arrange detours.
e. Provide manpower and equipment for performing emergency works such as drainage ditches, sanitary fills, latrines and sumps, debris clearance, demolition, and water hauling.
f. Provide rescue service where needed because of collapsed buildings.

8. DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES (Highway Patrol Division)

a. Services and Resources:
   1. Be responsible for law and order, traffic control and public safety upon the highways.
   2. Coordinate with military forces, sheriffs, and police agencies in enforcement of traffic controls and protection against looting.
   3. Coordinate with Highway Commission in the establishment of priorities of highway and routing of traffic from affected areas.
   4. Provide for containment and rerouting of unauthorized traffic on high priority highways.
   5. Establish a system of obtaining priority of high priority roads.
   6. Make provisions for expansion of manpower through auxiliary police to cope with increase in traffic.
   7. Control the movement of relief forces, sight-seers, refugees, and supplies in and out of the areas.
   8. Coordinate with the military in movement of military convoys.
   9. Provide emergency communications for the Governor, the State Coordinator, National Guard, and Red Cross. These services will be limited and shall terminate as soon as other radio channels are set up. The primary function of the Patrol Radio is law enforcement. See COMMUNICATIONS in Section 3 for details.

b. Troop Headquarters:
   1. Troop A. Greenville, N. C.—Phone 6118—Radio Station—Williamston, N. C.—Phone 2250.
   2. Troop B. Fayetteville, N. C.—Phone 3-4111—Radio Station—Elizabethtown, N. C.—Phone 3-133.

3. Troop C. Greensboro, N. C.—Phone 4-8421—Radio Station 4-8421.
4. Troop D. Salisbury, N. C.—Phone 6002—Radio Station 40.
5. Troop E. Asheville, N. C.—Phone 2-2416—Radio Station Phone 2-2416.

c. State Headquarters Radio Station, teletype, and state civil alert telephone from headquarters 35th Air Division (Defense) Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia (Air Defense Warning) telephone 4-3457 Raleigh, N. C.

d. State Highway Patrol Headquarters Office, Raleigh, N. C.—Phone 4-3611, extensions 7341, 7421, and 5373.

9. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This department is prepared to assist in the following ways:

a. Providing surplus food supplies upon certification of public welfare authorities. The department will also assist in obtaining additional food supplies, including milk from commercial sources.

b. Inspections of food stocks to determine whether they are fit for human consumption.

c. Livestock sanitation such as control of livestock diseases by inspection, enforcement of regulations and laws, and quarantine will be administered by the Veterinary Division of the department.

10. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In the event of a natural disaster this department is prepared to cooperate with the Council of Civil Defense through three of its divisions:

a. The Division of Forestry is equipped with one hundred and twenty-eight lookout towers and four hundred and four two-way radios. It also has a number of pickup trucks and other motor vehicles that could be used to a limited extent, together with the manpower which is utilized in the Forestry Division in its forest fire acitivities.

b. Through its State Parks Division, should a disaster strike in any area where a State park is located, the personnel of the park management would be available together with small equipment which is utilized in the maintenance of the park.

c. In the event that the disaster strikes in the coastal area, the Commercial Fisheries Division of the Department would be available. This Division has thirty-three employees located at strategic points up and down the coast and has eight vessels equipped with two-way radios.

ANNEX II

Services and Resources Available from Federal Agencies

1. AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF

a. *Extension Service:* Advice on clean-up of damaged property, sanitary precautions, water supply and sewage disposal, insect infestations, use of canned and locker stored food subsequent to interrupted power service, use of electric service after disaster, safety of damaged buildings, food and water for livestock, substitute planting for damaged crops, grain storage problems, renovation of equipment and farm facilities. Contact with a County Extension Agent or Home Demonstration Agent usually located at the County Court House will make this service available.

b. *Commodity Credit Corporation:* This organization, cooperating through Production and Marketing Administration has been instrumental in providing livestock feed to disaster damaged areas. No basic authority exists for such action and it is necessary to delegate authority under the provisions of Public Law 875. Operating funds are available to the Corporation, but expenditures must be reimbursed from disaster funds. Contact the County Production and Marketing Administration Committees usually located at the County Seat.

c. *Farm Credit Administration:* Provides loan assistance through (1) Production Credit Associations and (2) National Farm Loan Associations for farm rehabilitation on a rather restricted basis. Loan assistance is on a banking basis and National Farm Loan Association loans must be secured by first mortgages. Contact the Farm Credit Administration office serving the area, the nearest National Farm Loan Association or a Federal Land Bank.

d. *Farmers Home Administration:* Provides loan assistance at rate of 5 percent on unpaid principal for periods up to ten years to farmers requiring assistance in purchase of feed, seed, fertilizer, livestock, equipment and repair or replacement of damaged farm buildings and renovation of farm property. Security for loan is required. Contact Farmers Home Administration State Director, or the Farmers Home Administration County Supervisor, usually located at the County Seat.

e. *Forest Service:* This Service has extensive authority to operate in disaster situations located in or immendiately adjacent to the National

Forests. It is well equipped and has personnel trained in many types of disaster operation such as fire fighting, snow removal and rescue operations. The Service is a prolific source of assistance and advice in areas in which it operates. Contact the nearest Regional Forester or a Forest Supervisor.
Region —Peachtree Building, 50 - 7th St., N.E. Atlanta 23, Georgia.

f. *Production and Marketing Administration* (Now the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee): Provides storage, distributes and under certain conditions, donates agricultural products. Has been active in previous disasters in providing livestock feed to disaster areas and has served as a coordinating agent of the Department of Agriculture activities in disaster areas. Contact through the County Production and Marketing Administration Committees.

g. *Rural Electrification Administration:* Assists in restoration of power in Rural Electrification Administration service lines. Can be utilized as a source of assistance on power difficulties on non-REA problems by delegation of authority from Public Law 875. Contact County Agency or County Agricultural Mobilization Committees to locate nearest Rural Electrification Administration cooperative.

h. *Soil Conservation Service:* Provides technical assistance and some equipment for farm rehabilitation and conservation repairs on damaged agricultural lands. Contact through Soil Conservation Service Office.

2. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Although information regarding facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission is in many cases classified information and this agency has not been called on in previous disaster operations, it is probable that some of the equipment, material and outstanding personnel of the organization could be utilized to great advantage in subsequent disasters where such action does not seriously infringe on accomplishment of their primary mission. Contact will be made with the Atomic Energy Commission at the Washington level and appropriate directives issued.

3. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Although Public Law 875 provides for certain exemplifications from Civil Service laws and the Classification Acts, Civil Service Commission can be of great assistance in locating required personnel and accomplishing their assignment to Federal agencies for service in a disaster area. Contact the nearest Civil Service Commission office.

4. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

a. *National Production Authority:* National Production Authority has issued regulations to give priority assistance on materials and equipment required for repair and rehabilitation. Will assist in location of emergency supplies and shipment to disaster areas. Under emergency self-authorization most materials can be acquired. When assistance is needed the nearest National Production Authority field representative may be contacted.

b. *Bureau of Public Roads:* Under Federal-aid Highway Act Federal funds for emergency repair or reconstruction of federally aided highways and bridges damaged by disasters may be available on a 50/50 matching basis. Requests must channel through the appropriate State Highway Department.

c. *Civil Aeronautics Administration:* This agency maintains an extensive air navigation and communication network. It may provide communications for local authorities when commercial facilities are not available; will assist in determining damage to airports and may participate in repair and restoration; and, will assist in mobilization of local civil aviation for emergency operation. May be contacted through any airport officials.

d. *Weather Bureau:* Furnishes advice of present and long range forecasts, disseminates information regarding storm centers, river levels, rainfall and comparable data to key officials and to some extent to the public. Contact through any weather station or through news-service if not locally available.

e. *Coast and Geodetic Survey:* Will furnish maps, air and navigation charts on request of proper officials.

5. *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE*

The Department of Defense, acting through the three subordinate Departments, has broad power and authority to take necessary action in any situation affecting the security of welfare of the Nation. *Assistance to the Red Cross by any of the armed forces is secured by the local chapter through the Southeastern Area office.*

a. *Department of the Army:* Has issued Army Regulations and directives covering authority of local commanders to function in disaster conditions. May use armed services, equipment and material to extensive degree under emergency conditions. Contact the State Director of Civil Defense who will place requests for assistance to proper channels.

b. *Corps of Engineers:* Basic authority is vested in the Chief of Engineers to repair, restore or strengthen existing flood control works damaged or threatened by floods. Also has authority to perform drainage and debris clearance work when damage threatens flood control installations. Will assist in surveys of damages and proposals for repairs to any river structures or installations. Contact State Civil Defense Director who will place requests for assistance in proper channels.

c. *Department of the Navy:* Under basic authority and policy may furnish assistance in emergencies by providing general supplies or personnel, floating equipment including small craft, generating equipment, etc., and assistance in airlifts or sea rescue. Contact State Civil Defense Director who will place any requests in proper channels.

d. *Department of the Air Force:* Cooperates with civilian authorities in emergency aid and relief actions by furnishing airlift and rescue craft and personnel. Contact State Civil Defense Director who will place requests for assistance in proper channels.

6. DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

Makes surveys and takes action, if necessary, for use of domestic transport and storage facilities. Surveys damaged warehouses, freight terminals, passenger and freight facilities, grain elevators, and makes allocation of material where necessary.

Local emergency committees consisting of Defense Transportation Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Public Roads, Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Military Traffic Service of the Department of Defense have been established.

7. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to relax restraints in installment credit for repairs or replacement of disaster losses under "Regulation W". "Regulation X" pertaining to real estate construction is automatically relaxed when disaster occurs. The Board can extend credit or participate in loans not exceeding five years maturity. Contact any Federal Reserve Bank.

8. FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

a. *Food and Drug Administration:* Has responsibility to prevent use of products constituting a menace to public health. Will assist in organizing teams, Federal, State and local, to survey all foods, drugs and cosmetics exposed to disaster action. Will assist in salvage of useable articles exposed to disaster. Contact nearest District Chief, Food and Drug Administration.

b. *Public Health Service:* Will provide technical advice and assistance in relation to contaminated water supply, disruption of sewage services, disposal of garbage and dead livestock, rodent control, contamination of dairy producing facilities, and general hazards to public health. Will assist in supplying water treatment facilities, spraying of contaminated areas and clean-up of living and working quarters. Works in close cooperation with State Departments of Health and Welfare. Contact State Health Officer through local health officer if this assistance is needed.

9. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

a. *Public Buildings Service:* Has responsibility for maintenance and operation of most Federal buildings. Will furnish advice on repair of public buildings. Source of engineering and architectural personnel. Contact at Regional Offices, General Services Administration.

b. *Federal Supply Service:* The Federal purchasing agency. Can advise on location of Federal surplusses and sources for purchase. Contact through General Services Administration Regional Office.

c. *National Archives and Records Service:* Advises and assists on preservation of public documents. Contact through General Services Administration Regional Offices.

10. HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

This agency has administered Federal disaster assistance program from March 1951 to January 1953. The Community Facilities and Special Ope-

rations Division have investigated and supervised repair and restoration of public facilities under all major disasters during this and preceding periods. This agency may be a source of personnel and effort if additional help is required. Contact Regional Housing and Home Finance Agency Offices.

a. *Federal Housing Administration:* This agency may insure up to 100% loans for replacement of homes destroyed by disasters and waive requirements on down payments for repair and rehabilitation in disaster areas. Contact District Director, Federal Housing Administration.
b. *Public Housing Administration:* This agency has handled necessary provision of emergency housing occasioned by disaster through delegation. A source of advice and assistance on housing requirements. Contact District or State Public Housing Administration Director.

11. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

a. *Bureau of Mines:* Has major Federal responsibilities in mine disasters and will assist by providing engineers and safety personnel for inspection and fire prevention, explosions and other hazards, such as escaping gas. Contact through State department dealing with public safety.
b. *Bureau of Reclamation:* A widespread organization with major responsibility for Federal reclamation projects. Will assist with personnel and contract organizations on wide variety of work including flood control. Contact Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation.
c. *Bureau of Land Management:* This agency has an extensive organization with trained personnel, equipment and material located principally in those areas of public domain. They have snow removal and road repair functions on Federal reservations and may be extremely helpful in disasters to be anticipated. Contact Regional Administrator, Bureau of Land Management.
d. *Bureau of Indian Affairs:* Agency has primary responsibilities on Indian reservations for roads, public buildings and welfare of inhabitants. Contact through Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs or Superintendent of any reservation.
e. *Geological Survey:* Has Federal responsibility for information and facts concerning nation's minerals and water resources. Has vital information in connection with extensive water supply problems. Contact District Geologist.
f. *National Park Service:* Has major responsibilities for all installations in National Parks. Has equipment and trained personnel who may be utilized in flood and snow disasters, Contact Superintendent, National Parks.
g. *Fish and Wildlife Service:* Authority on fish and wildlife with widespread organization and some equipment. Primary responsibility in game refuge areas. Source of personnel. Contact Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

12. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

a. *Bureau of Employment Security:* Works with State employment security agencies in providing unemployment insurance and placement

service. Workers unemployed because of disasters can file claims for unemployment insurance at offices of State employment security agency or may find jobs through public employment offices. Contact Regional Director, Bureau of Employment Security.

b. *Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division:* This Agency handles wage and hour problems in connection with disaster operations. Contact Regional Director, Wages and Hours Contract Division.

13. THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration was established July 30, 1953, by Public Law 163, 83rd Congress, and, in addition to the Central Office at Washington 25, D. C., Regional or Branch Offices have been established in 31 important cities throughout the country. Among other activities, it was assigned the functions of the Disaster Loan Corporation (formerly administered by RFC), and applications from individuals and firms in the designated area for disaster loans are considered on an individual basis. After an appropriate study of conditions, the Administrator may determine that financial assistance is essential to rehabilitate homes and small business properties in a certain area. This would include loans for the necessary repair or replacement of household or business furniture and equipment, as well as inventory losses (excepting bills payable and accounts receivable). The purpose is to rebuild and replace. It is not to leave the borrower in a better condition than he was prior to the disaster, although some improvement may result while replacing the property lost. Disaster loans will be made up to 100 percent of cost, and the best security available will be required. The interest rate on disaster loans is 3 percent for home construction or repair and 5 percent for business loans. The maximum maturity for disaster loans is 20 years on housing for owner-occupancy, and 10 years on all other types.

14. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

a. *U. S. Coast Guard:* Provides assistance to civilian authorities in nature of boats, aircraft and communications in connection with rescue and evacuation. Contact Commanding Officer any Coast Guard Installation.

b. *Division of Disbursement:* Distributes Federal funds upon certification of proper Federal agency. Will handle payment to states and local agencies under approved disaster project. Contact Regional Disbursing Officer.

15. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Has certain authority to waive requirements for down payments on homes to replace disaster damaged facilities. Loans up to 100% of value with maturities of 30 years may be guaranteed. Loans for repair and rehabilitation to a maximum of $500 are available for homes where Veterans Administration has mortgage on property. Consult Veterans Administration Regional Office.

ANNEX III—PART 1

The North Carolina Civil Defense Law as Amended by the 1953 and 1955 Legislatures

Chapter 166
Civil Defense Agencies

Sec.

166-1. Short title.
166-2. Definitions.
166-3. State Civil Defense Agency
166-4. Director of Civil Defense and other personnel.
166-5. Civil Defense Powers of the Governor.
166-6. Additional powers of Governor in event of war or imminent danger of attack.
166-7. Mobile support units.
166-8. Local organization for civil defense.
166-9. Mutual aid agreements.
166-10. Appropriations and levy of taxes; authority to accept services, gifts, grants and loans.
166-11. Utilization of existing services and facilities.
166-12. Eligibility of civil defense personnel, oath required.

166-1. SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as "North Carolina Civil Defense Act of 1951." (1951, s. 1.)

166-2. DEFINITIONS.—As used in this chapter: (a) "Civil defense" shall mean the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible, to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, sabotage or other hostile action or by fire, flood, earthquake, windstorm or explosion when so requested by the governing body of any county, city or town in the State. These functions include, without limitation, fire fighting services, police services, medical and health services, rescue, engineering, air raid warning services, communications, radiological, chemical and other special weapons of defense, evacuation of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services (civilian war aid), emergency transportation, existing or properly assigned functions of plant protection, temporary restoration of public

utility services, and other functions of plant protection, temporary restoration of public utility services, and other functions related to civilian protection, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of the foregoing functions.

(b) "Local organization for civil defense" shall mean an organization created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by State or local authority to perform local civil defense functions.

(c) "Mobile support unit" shall mean an organization for civil defense created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by State or local authority to be dispatched by the Governor to supplement local organizations for civil defense in a stricken area.

(d) "Political subdivision" shall mean counties and incorporated cities and towns. (1951, c. 1016, s. 2; 1953, c. 1099, s. 1; 1955 c. 387 s. 1.)

166-3. STATE CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY.—The State Council of Civil Defense, hereinafter called the "Civil Defense Agency", created by North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation No. XVII, shall continue to function as the Civil Defense Agency of this State, which Council is composed, ex officio, of the following membership:

1. The Governor, as chairman.
2. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, as executive vice-chairman.
3. Executive Secretary of the State Board of Health.
4. The Chancellor of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.
5. Director of the State Bureau of Investigation.
6. General counsel for the North Carolina League of Municipalities. (1951, c. 1016, s. 3.)

166-4. DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND OTHER PERSONNEL.—(a) The Director of Civil Defense hereinafter referred to as the "Director" shall be a full time administrative officer appointed by the State Council of Civil Defense with the approval of the Governor, and his salary shall be fixed by said council with the approval of the Governor.

(b) The Director, with the consent of the Council, may employ such technical, clerical, stenographic and other personnel and may make such expenditures within the appropriation therefor.

(c) The Director and other personnel of the Civil Defense Agency shall be provided with appropriate office space, furniture, equipment, supplies, stationery and printing in the same manner as provided for personnel of other State agencies.

(d) The Director, subject to the direction and control of the Governor, shall be the administrative officer of the Civil Defense Agency and shall be responsible to the Civil Defense Agency and the Governor for carrying out the program for civil defense of this State. He shall co-ordinate the activities of all organizations for civil defense within the State, and shall maintain liaison with and co-operate with civil defense agencies and organizations of other states and of the federal government, and shall have such additional authority, duties, and responsibilities authorized by this chapter as may be prescribed by the Governor. 1953, c. 1099, c. 2.)

166-5. CIVIL DEFENSE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.—(a) The Governor shall have general direction and control of the Civil Defense Agency and shall be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Chapter, and in the event of disaster or the threat of disaster beyond control or when requested by the governing body of any county, city or town in the State, may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the civil defense functions within this State.

(b) In performing his duties under this chapter and to effect its policy and purpose, the Governor is authorized and empowered:

(1) To make, amend, and rescind the necessary orders, rules, and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter within the limits of the authority conferred upon him herein, with due consideration of the plans of the federal government, which rules and regulations shall be available to the public generally at the office of the clerk of the superior court in each county and in each local civil defense office.

(2) To prepare a comprehensive plan and program for the civil defense of this State, such plan and program to be integrated into and co-ordinated with the civil defense plans of the federal government and of other states to the fullest possible extent, and to co-ordinate the preparations of plans and programs for civil defense by the political subdivisions of this State, such plans to be integrated into and co-ordinated with the civil defense plan and program of this State to the fullest possible extent, within the provisions of this chapter.

(3) In accordance with such plan and program for the civil defense of this State, to ascertain the requirements of the State or the political subdivisions thereof for food or clothing or other necessities of life in the event of attack and, within the appropriation therefor, to plan for and procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, and to institute training programs and public information programs, and to take all other preparatory steps including the partial or full mobilization of civil defense organizations in advance of actual disaster to insure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of civil defense personnel in time of need.

(4) To delegate any administrative authority vested in him under this chapter, and to provide for the sub-delegation of any such authority.

(5) To co-operate and co-ordinate with the President and the heads of the armed forces, the civil defense agency of the United States, and other appropriate Federal officers and agencies, and with the officers and agencies of other states and local units of government in matters pertaining to the civil defense of the state and nation.

(6) By and with the consent of the Council of State to make appropriations from the contingency and emergency fund for the purpose of matching Federal Aid Grants for the purpose outlined in this chapter.

(7) On behalf of this State to enter into mutual aid agreements or compacts with other States and with the Federal Government, either on a State-wide basis or local political subdivision basis, or with a neighboring State. Such mutual aid agreements shall be limited to the furnishing or exchange of food, clothing, medicine and other supplies; engineering services; emergency housing; police services, National or State Guards

while under the control of this State; health, medical and related services; fire fighting, rescue, transportation and construction services and equipment; communications and radiological monitoring services, supplies and equipment, personnel necessary to provide or conduct these services; and such other supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and services as may be needed; the reimbursement of costs and expenses for equipment, supplies, personnel and similar items for mobile support units, and other agencies acting under such agreements; and on such terms and conditions as are deemed necessary.

(8) To make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources and facilities in this State as may be necessary to ascertain the capabilities of the State for Civil Defense and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof." (1951, c. 1016, S. 3; 1955, c. 387, s. 3)

166-6. ADDITIONAL POWERS OF GOVERNOR IN EVENT OF WAR OR IMMINENT DANGER OF ATTACK.—In performing his duties under this chapter, the Governor is further authorized and empowered in the event of a declaration of war by the Congress of the United States or when the Governor and Council of State acting together shall find that there is imminent danger of hostile attack upon the State of North Carolina:

(1) To take such action and give such directions to State and local law enforcement officers and agencies as may be reasonable and necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this chapter and with the orders, rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, which officer and agencies shall comply with such direction.

(2) To employ such measures and give such direction to all State departments, commissions, boards, bureaus and other agencies, and to their counterparts in the political subdivisions, as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Chapter or with the findings or recommendations of the above named agencies by reason of conditions arising from enemy attack or the threat of enemy attack or otherwise. (1951, c. 1016, s. 4; 1955, c. 387, s. 4)

166-7. MOBILE SUPPORT UNITS.—(a) The Governor or his duly designated representative is authorized to create and establish such number of mobile support units as may be necessary to reinforce civil defense organizations in stricken areas and with due consideration of the plans of the federal government and of other states. He shall appoint a commander for each unit who shall have primary responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such unit. Mobile support units shall be called to duty upon orders of the Governor and shall perform their functions in any part of the State, or, upon the conditions specified in this section, in other states.

(b) Whenever a mobile support unit of another state shall render aid in this State pursuant to the orders of the Governor of its home state and upon the request of the Governor of this State, this State shall reimburse such other state for the compensation paid and actual and necessary travel, subsistence and maintenance expenses of the personnel of such mobile support unit while rendering such aid, and for all payments for death, dis-

ability or injury of such personnel incurred in the course of rendering such aid, and for all losses of or damage to supplies and equipment of such other state or a political subdivision thereof resulting from the rendering of such aid: Provided, that the laws of such other state contain provisions substantially similar to this section or that provisions to the foregoing effect are embodied in a reciprocal mutual-aid agreement or compact or that the Federal Government has authorized or agreed to make reimbursement for such mutual aid as above provided.

(c) No personnel of mobile support units of this State shall be ordered by the Governor to operate in any other state unless the laws of such other state contain provisions substantially similar to this section or unless the reciprocal mutual-aid agreements or compacts include provisions providing for such reimbursement or unless such reimbursement will be made by the Federal Government by law or agreement. (1951, c. 1016, s. 5.)

166-8. LOCAL ORGANIZATION FOR CIVIL DEFENSE.—(a) Each political subdivision of this State is hereby authorized to establish a local organization for civil defense in accordance with the State Civil Defense plan and program. Each local organization for Civil Defense shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the governing body of the political subdivision, who may be paid in the discretion of the governing body of the political subdivision, and who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such local organization for civil defense, subject to the direction and control of such governing body. Civil Defense Directors appointed by the governing bodies of counties shall co-ordinate the activities of all civil defense organizations within such county, including the activities of civil defense organizations of cities and towns within such counties. Each local organization for civil defense shall perform civil defense functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized, and in addition, shall conduct such functions outside of such territorial limits as may be required pursuant to the provisions of 166-10. Municipalities are hereby authorized to make appropriations for the purposes outlined in this section subject to the procedure and limitation established for appropriating municipal funds by the General Statutes.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter each political subdivision, in which any disaster due to hostile action as described in 166-2 (a) occurs, or in the event of fire, flood, earthquake or windstorm when the governing body of any such political subdivision shall invoke the provisions of this chapter, shall have the power and authority:

(1) To appropriate and expend funds, make contracts, obtain and distribute equipment, materials, and supplies for civil defense purposes; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to the victims of any disaster resulting from enemy attack, or fire, flood, earthquake or windstorm, subject to the direct supervision of the governing body of such political subdivision; and to direct and co-ordinate the development of civil defense plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans set by the federal and State civil defense agencies;

(2) To appoint, employ, remove, or provide, with or without compensation, a civil defense director, air-raid wardens, rescue teams, auxiliary fire and police personnel and other civilian defense workers;

(3) To establish a primary and one or more secondary control centers to serve as command posts during an emergency;

(4) Subject to the order of the Governor, or the Chief Executive of the political subdivision, to assign and make available for duty the employees, property, or equipment of the subdivision relating to fire fighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services, police, transportation, construction, and similar items or services for civil defense purposes and within or outside of the physical limits of the subdivision. (1951, c. 1016, s. 6; 1953, c. 1099, s. 4.)

166-9. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.—(a) The Director of each local organization for civil defense may, in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this State, develop or cause to be developed mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal civil defense aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such arrangements shall be consistent with the State Civil Defense plan and program, and in time of emergency it shall be the duty of each local organization for civil defense to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid arrangements.

(b) The director of each local organization for civil defense may, subject to the approval of the Governor, enter into mutual aid arrangements with civil defense agencies or organizations in other states for reciprocal civil defense aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. (1951, c. 1016, s. 7.)

166-10. APPROPRIATIONS AND LEVY OF TAXES: AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SERVICES, GIFTS, GRANTS AND LOANS.—(a) The performance by political subdivisions of this State of any or all of the functions authorized by this chapter to be so performed is hereby declared to be for a public purpose, and the expenditure of funds therefor is for a necessary expense and the levy of taxes therefor is for a special purpose. Each political subdivision is hereby authorized, in accordance with the procedure and limitations established for the expenditure of public funds by local units of government by the General Statutes, for the purpose of performing such functions, in addition to all other taxes authorized by law, and each political subdivision may make appropriations and expend funds to perform any or all of such functions or to carry out the purposes of this chapter. In addition thereto, appropriations may be made by political subdivisions, for the purposes above described, immediately following the effective date of this chapter, such appropriations to be made from surplus funds or any other available funds not otherwise appropriated.

(b) Whenever the Federal Government or any agency or officer thereof shall offer to the State, or through the State to any political subdivision thereof, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant or loan, for the purposes of civil defense, the State, acting through the Governor, or such political subdivision, acting with the consent of the Governor and through its governing body, may accept such offer and upon

such acceptance the governor of the State or governing body of such political subdivision may authorize any officer of the State or of the political subdivision as the case may be, to receive such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the State or such political subdivisions, and subject to the terms of the offer and the rules and regulations, if any, of the agency making the offer.

(c) Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall offer to the State or to any political subdivision thereof, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of civil defense, the State, acting through the Governor, or such political subdivision acting through its governing body, may accept such offer and upon such acceptance the Governor of the State or governing body of such political subdivision may authorize any officer of the State or of the political subdivision, as the case may be, to receive such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the State or such political subdivision, and subject to the terms of the offer. (1951, c. 1016, s. 8.)

166-11. UTILIZATION OF EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES. —In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Governor and the governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the State are authorized to utilize the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the State and of the political subdivisions thereof to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies are required to co-operate with and extend such services and facilities to the Governor and to the civil defense organizations of the State upon request. This authority shall extend to all disasters and for civil defense training purposes. (1951, c. 1016, s. 9; 1955, c. 387, s. 5.)

166-12. ELIGIBILITY OF CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL: OATH REQUIRED.—(a) No person shall be employed or associated in any capacity in any civil defense organization established under this chapter who advocates or has advocated a change by force, or violence in the constitutional form of the government of the United States or in this State, or the overthrow of any government in the United States by force or violence, or who has been convicted of or is under indictment or information charging any subversive act against the United States, or has even been a member of the Communist Party. Each person who is appointed to serve in an organization for civil defense shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath, in writing, before a person authorized to administer oaths in this State, which oath shall be substantially as follows: "I . . . . . ., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter. And I do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I, nor have I ever knowingly been, a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States

or of this State by force or violence; and that during such time as I am a member of the State Civil Defense Agency, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this State by force or violence, so help me God."

(b) No person shall be barred from holding office in any capacity under this chapter by reason of the prohibition against double office holding. (1951, c. 1016, s. 10)

ANNEX III—PART 2

Public Law 875

The following is a complete transcript of PL 875 which provides for Federal assistance in major natural disasters:

Public Law 875—81st Congress
(Chapter 1125—2nd Session)
(H. R. 8396)

AN ACT

To authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the intent of Congress to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to States and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters, to repair essential public facilities in major disasters, and to foster the development of such State and local organizations and plans to cope with major disasters as may be necessary.

SEC. 2: As used in this Act, the following terms shall be construed as follows unless a contrary intent appears from the context:

(a) "Major disaster" means any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storms, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby, and respecting which the governor of any State (or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia) in which such catastrophe may occur or threaten certifies the need for disaster assistance under this Act, and shall give assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the Government of such State, local governments therein, or other agencies, for the same or similar purposes with respect to such catastrophe;

(b) "United States" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

(c) "State" means any State in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

(d) "Governor" means the chief executive of any State;

(e) "Local government" means any country, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State, or the District of Columbia;

(f) "Federal agency" means any department, independent establishment, Goverment corporation, or any other agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government, excepting, however, the American National Red Cross.

SEC. 3: In any major disaster, Federal agencies are hereby authorized when directed by the President to provide assistance (a) by utilizing or lending, with or without compensation therefore, to States and local governments their equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and other resources, other than the extension of credit under the authority of any Act; (b) by distributing, through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies; (c) by donating to States and local governments equipment and supplies determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government; and (d) by performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of local governments damaged or destroyed in such major disaster, and making contribution to States and local governments for purposes stated in subsection (d). The authority conferred by this Act, and any funds provided hereunder shall be supplementary to, and not in substitution for, nor in limitation of any other authority conferred or funds provided under any other law. Any funds received by Federal agencies as reimbursement for services or supplies furnished under the authority of this section shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations currently available for such services or supplies. The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4: In providing such assistance hereunder, Federal agencies shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible with each other and with States and local governments, relief agencies, and the American National Red Cross, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross under the Act approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599), as amended.

SEC. 5: (a) In the interest of providing maximum mobilization of Federal assistance under this Act, the President is authorized to coordinate in such manner as he may determine the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance. The President may direct any Federal agency to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources, in accordance with the authority herein contained.

(b) The President may, from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by any section of this Act either directly or through such Federal Agency as he may designate.

SEC. 6: If facilities owned by the United States are damaged or destroyed in any major disaster and the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof lacks the authority or an appropriation to repair, reconstruct, or restore such facilities, such Federal agency is hereby authorized to repair, reconstruct, or restore such facilities to the extent necessary to place them in a reasonable useable condition and to use therefor any available funds not otherwise immediately required: Provided, however, That the President shall first determine that the repair, reconstruction, or restoration is of such importance and urgency that it cannot reasonably be deferred pending the enactment of specific authorizing legislation or the making of an appropriation therefor. If sufficient funds are not available to such Federal agency for use in repairing, reconstructing, or restoring such facilities as above provided, the President is authorized to transfer to such Federal Agency funds made available under this Act in such amount as he may determine to be warranted in the circumstances. If said funds are insufficient for this purpose, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to any Federal agency repairing, reconstructing, or restoring facilities under authority of this section such sum or sums as may be necessary to reimburse appropriated funds to the amount expended therefrom.

SEC. 7: In carrying out the purpose of this Act, any Federal agency is authorized to utilize with the consent of any State or local government, the services and facilities of such State or local government, or of any agencies, officers, or employees thereof. Any Federal agency, in performing any activities under Section 3 of this Act, is authorized to employ temporarily additional personnel without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to incur obligations on behalf of the United States by contract or otherwise for the acquisition, rental, or hire of equipment, services, materials, and supplies for shipping, drayage, travel and communications, and for the supervision and administration of such activities. Such obligations, including obligations arising out of the temporary employment of additional personnel, may be incurred by any agency in such amount as may be made available to it by the President out of the funds specified in Section 8. The President may, also, out of such funds, reimburse any Federal agency for any of its expenditures under Section 3 in connection with a major disaster, such reimbursement to be in such amounts as the President may deem appropriate.

SEC. 8: There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President a sum or sums, not exceeding $5,000,000 in the aggregate, to carry out the purposes of this Act. The President shall transmit to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session a full report covering the expenditure of the amounts so appropriated with the amounts of the allocations to each State under this Act. The President may from time to time transmit to the Congress supplemental reports in his discretion, all of which reports

shall be referred to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Public Works of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 9: The Act of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 233, Eightieth Congress) entitled "An Act to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe", is hereby repealed.
Approved September 30, 1950.

ANNEX III—PART 3

Public Law 107

The following is a complete transcript of PL 107 which amends PL 875 (Federal Assistance) to include temporary housing in major natural disasters.

PUBLIC LAW 107—82 Congress
Chapter 293—1st Session
H. J. Res. 303

JOINT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 (b) (2) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended (1) by inserting after the word "construction" in both places where it appears therein the words "or reconstruction" and (2) by striking out the words "And provided further" in the past proviso thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Provided further" and by inserting at the end of said last proviso a colon and the following: "And provided further, That, where the mortgagor is the owner and occupant of the property and establishes (to the satisfaction of the Commissioner) that his home, which he occupied as an owner or as a tenant, was destroyed or damaged to such an extent that reconstruction is required as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe, which the President pursuant to section 2 (a) of the Act entitled 'An act to authorize Federal assistance to State and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes' (Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 30, 1950), has determined to be a major disaster, such maximum dollar limitations may be increased by the Commissioner from $4,750 to $7,000, and from $5,600 to $8,000 respectively, and the percentage limitation may be increased by the Commissioner from 95 per centum to 100 per centum of the appraised value."

SEC. 2: Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes" (Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 30, 1950), is amended by inserting in clause (d) of the first sentence thereof after the words "in such major disaster" the following: "providing temporary housing or other emergency shelter for families who, as a result of such major disaster, require temporary housing or other emergency shelter."
APPROVED AUGUST 3, 1951

ANNEX III—PART 4

Executive Order 10427

The following is a complete transcript of Executive Order No. 10427, which charges the Federal Civil Defense Administration with the operation of PL 875 and amendments.

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 10427

ADMINISTRATION OF DISASTER
RELIEF

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of September 30, 1950, entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disaster, and for other purposes, "64 Stat. 1109, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855 ff.), hereinafter referred to as the act, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The following-described authority and functions shall be exercised or performed by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator:

(a) The authority conferred upon the President by section 3 of the act to direct Federal agencies to provide assistance in major disasters.

(b) The authority conferred upon the President by section 5 (a) of the act to coordinate the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance, and to direct any Federal agency to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources, in accordance with the authority contained in the act.

(c) The preparation of proposed rules and regulations for the consideration of the President and issuance by him under sections 5 (b) of the act.

(d) The preparation of the annual and supplemental reports provided for by section 8 of the Act for the consideration of the President and transmittal by him to the Congress.

Sec. 2. In order to further the most effective utilization of the personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources of Federal agencies pursuant to the act during a major disaster, such agencies shall from time to time make suitable plans and preparations in anticipation of their responsibilities in the event of a major disaster. The Federal Civil Defense Administrator shall coordinate on behalf of the President such plans and preparations.

Sec. 3. To the extent authorized by the Act, the Federal Civil Defense Administrator shall foster the development of such State and local organizations and plans as may be necessary to cope with major disasters.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this order shall be construed to prevent any Federal agency from affording such assistance and taking such other action as may accord with the existing policies, practices, or statutory authority of such agency in the event of any disaster which will not permit delay in the commencement of Federal assistance or other Federal action, and pending the determination of the President whether the disaster is a major disaster: Provided, that such assistance and such other action shall be subject to coordination by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, acting on behalf of the President.

Sec. 5. The Federal Civil Defense Administrator may delegate any authority or function delegated or assigned to him by the provisions of this order to any other officer or officers of the Federal Civil Defense Administration or, with the consent of the head thereof, to any other Federal agency.

Sec. 6. Federal disaster relief provided under the act shall be deemed to be supplementary to relief afforded by State, local or private agencies and not in substitution therefor; Federal financial contributions for disaster relief shall be conditioned upon reasonable State and local expenditures for such relief; the limited responsibility of the Federal Government for disaster relief shall be made clear to State and local agencies concerned; and the States shall be encouraged to provide funds which will be made available for disaster relief purposes.

Sec. 7. As used herein, the terms "major disaster" and "Federal Agency" shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the act.

Sec. 8. So much of the records of the Housing and Home Finance Agency relating to the activities delegated by Executive Order No. 10221 as the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator shall jointly determine shall be transferred to the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Sec. 9. Executive Order No. 10221 of March 2, 1951 (16 F.R. 2051), is hereby revoked: Provided, That the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to carry out and complete all activities, including reports thereon, provided for by that order in connection with any disaster determined, in accordance with the provisions of the act prior to the effective date of this order, to be a major disaster: And provided further, That the Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall prepare the annual and supplemental reports provided for by Section 8 of the act for the calendar year 1952 for the consideration of the President and transmittal by him to the Congress.

Sec. 10. This order shall become effective January 16, 1953.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
January 16, 1953

ANNEX III—PART 5

Public Law 4

AUTHORITY—AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

The authority under which the American National Red Cross assumes responsibility for the relief of persons suffering from disaster is stated in Public Law 4, approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599), as amended, entitled, "An act to incorporate The American National Red Cross":

". . . . to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

The statement below, quoted from an opinion of the Honorable John W. Davis, when he was Solicitor General, describes in broad terms the duty and obligation of the American Red Cross for disaster relief.

"When any question arises as to the scope and activities of the American Red Cross, it must always be remembered that its charter is not only a grant of power but an imposition of duties. The American Red Cross is a quasi-governmental organization, operating under Congressional Charter, officered in part, at least, by governmental appointment, disbursing its funds the security of a governmental audit, and designated by Presidential order for the fulfillment of certain treaty obligations into which the Government has entered. It owes, therefore, to the Government which it serves the distinct duty of discharging all those functions for which it was created. "Not only is it constrained by these considerations growing out of its organic character, but there is also a moral obligation resting upon it to its membership and to the American people who have so freely and generously contributed to its support."

The State Government of North Carolina recognizes the same responsibilities of the American National Red Cross and therefore considers the American National Red Cross as the official agency in the state to provide emergency and rehabilitative assistance to families and individuals who cannot meet disaster-caused needs from their own resources.

Governor's Proclamation (Sample)

(To be issued in natural disasters only, and only on request of Southeastern Area Office of the American National Red Cross)

WHEREAS, the (kind of disaster) has brought distress and suffering to the people of our state; and

WHEREAS, the American National Red Cross is the official disaster relief agency to deal with the problems of individuals and families affected by the (name of disaster); and

WHEREAS, the American National Red Cross has an experienced staff capable of seeing that relief is supplied on the basis of need to all disaster-affected persons.

NOW THEREFORE, I urge that all citizens and agencies, both public and private, within the state of North Carolina give the Red Cross their full support and cooperation; and
I further urge that all individuals, groups and organizations, wherever located, desiring to make contributions for the relief of the disaster victims send their contributions to Chapter, American National Red Cross, with offices located at ....., Contributions will be restricted for use by the Red Cross in the humane task of caring for the needs of citizens who have suffered loss in disaster and who are unable to rehabilitate themselves without assistance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina at Raleigh, the Capital, this .....day of .....A.D.

.....
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

.....
SECRETARY OF STATE

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